

THE Pullman Palace Car Company have advanced the wages of their 4,000 employees ten per cent.

The crop reports show an average yield of wheat and rye in Pennsylvania, but will be light.

EX-GOVERNOR WALLER, of Connecticut, has expressed a desire that the man who shall fail to raise the flag wherever it ought to be flying, shall be shot on the spot.

MILLARD F. MCKELIN has been appointed President Judge of the Beaver county courts to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Wickham to go on the Superior Court bench.

NEW YORK'S reform police commissioners are making a desperate effort to enforce the excise law to the letter, and last Sunday the great metropolis was as dry as a Maine prohibition town.

REVEREND GOTT, of New York, has been given a dogwood cane, inscribed, "I am the dog that killed the tiger." It is the tiger dead, or is the canine barking up the wrong tree?

At Gray Glades, the quiet and picturesque summer home of President Cleveland, at an early hour Sunday afternoon, a little girl was born to Mrs. Cleveland. The President's family now consists of three daughters.

As the case now stands, the Democrats can not hope to carry a single northern State next year, and the situation is likely to grow worse rather than better for them, on the theory that they have not yet exhausted their capacity for doing the wrong thing at the right time.

ON Tuesday, July 2nd, James R. Garfield, Jr., was nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of the Mentor, Ohio, district. His illustrious father began his career as State Senator, and Tuesday was the fourteenth anniversary of the day on which he fell a victim to the assassin's bullet.

HERBERT SPENCER has been defining his position in the private ownership of land, which he holds indefensible in theory and impregnable in fact. "The burden of compensation," he says, "should outweigh the benefit of possession." It is settled that the philosopher was not cut out for a Populist.

LOUIS CHIEF JUSTICE BRISSELL, of England, has gone back to the old custom of "riding circuit" on horseback from one assize town to another. How would it do for those of the quarter sessions and common pleas judges of Pennsylvania, who ride to or three counties in their districts, to go back to the old silky times?

A fatal tornado swept over a large portion of Kansas and Missouri last Thursday, killing forty-three persons and doing incalculable damage to property. Fields of grain that promised the most bountiful yield in many years, were swept bare of vegetation. The suffering of the people in the track of the storm is said to be indescribable.

NEXT week one of the largest religious gatherings that has ever been held in this country will be held at Boston. It is the annual convention of the Christian Endeavor societies, comprising over 50,000 delegates and representing a total membership of 2,500,000. The growth of these organizations is one of the wonders of the period, and their influence is second to that of no other religious agency.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS has vetoed the vicious electric light bill, which virtually gave existing electric light companies an exclusive franchise, and prevented municipal corporations from erecting plants of their own, and they purchase existing ones at their actual value, but at their earning capacity.

The Governor says: "I am of the opinion that the furnishing of light, at least for municipal purposes, is a proper function of the municipality as such, and that it should in no wise be abdicated by legislation. To permit it to become a private right, and in all probability would, in many instances, require the people of the municipality, by taxation, to pay for what they did not want and could not use, for the sole benefit, not of the public, but of the stockholders of the electric light company. The proper lighting of the streets is a borough or city duty."

L. 1723.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1724.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1725.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

By George F. Baer, Esq.

Mr. Baer, after congratulating the county on the success of the centennial, proceeded to state the facts connected with our history. His speech was not written, but at our request he has written out some of the principal historical facts referred to by him:

There are no mounds, monuments or marks of any kind to indicate that this section of the State was inhabited prior to its occupation by the Indians. The Indians, known as the Shawnees and Delaware, were probably the first occupants. They were not part of the confederacy known as the Six Nations. The Delaware were conquered by the Six Nations; after they sold their lands to the Penns, they moved westward across the Susquehanna. The Shawnees came from the South. They were in constant conflict with the Spanish settlers. In 1701 they were admitted into Pennsylvania by the Penns. In 1742, at the great council in Philadelphia, Canasatego, who spoke for the Indians, complained that settlements were being made on lands not sold by the Indians, on the north side of the Penns. The Six Nations had assigned these lands for hunting grounds to their cousins, the Delaware and their brothers, the Shawnees, and that they, the Six Nations, were to be excluded from these lands. The reports of Indian traders and old maps locate three Shawnee towns in this section, one ten miles north east of Cumberland, another near Bedford, and a third at the forks of the Susquehanna (Morgan's Mills). Lieut. Orr, in his report and map of the Braddock campaign, locates a square fort (near Petersburg). Mendenhall, who marked in 1747 the Indian trail from the mouth of Will's creek to the Monongahela, was a Delaware Indian living in this county. There are many other facts connected with Indian negotiations to show that the Delaware & Shawnees were the Indians living in this section.

With the exception of sporadic visits of traders, there were no white men in this section prior to the construction of the military roads. Pending the settlement of the Indians living in this section, the King by proclamation (1763) had prohibited the respective governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland from making any grants of the lands in controversy, "and any person to settle them or attempt to make a settlement." This prohibition lasted until 1769, when the King approved of the division between the King and Dixon's line. Here let me pause to say that the final decision whereby this county became part of Pennsylvania was of vast importance to each one of us, and is one of the many great events in our history. I mean no disrespect to our sister State of Maryland when I say that the settling of the people who settled these hills and valleys and the welfare of the thousands who shall hereafter live among them will best be worked out in the grand citizenship which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has created. I know not what our destiny might have been if Mason & Dixon's line had thrown this territory to Maryland. Her history, policy and traditions are so dissimilar to our own.

You may search the inhabited world, but sure I am that nowhere can be found a State comparable to Pennsylvania. Her history, her policy, her toleration, her administrative government have developed the strongest, the most conservative, level-headed, God-fearing, liberty-loving men that now dwell upon the earth. Her wealth in citizenship is only equaled by the wealth of her minerals, the fertility of her soil and the health of her climate. Her progress and achievements are as solid and substantial as these everlasting hills. Blessed is the man who either from birthright or choice can proudly say: "I am a Pennsylvanian!"

This part of the State could not legally be settled until the opening of the land office (4th April 1769). By the treaty and deed of release made between Penn and the Indians at Easton, 1763, the Penns released all claim to the lands west of the Allegheny. Laws were passed making it a crime punishable by death to settle or attempt to settle west of the Allegheny. These laws were in favor of actual settlements made prior thereto along the military roads.

The first accurate knowledge we have of this county is derived from accounts of the Ohio Land Company, the Delaware reports and diary.

The Ohio Land Company obtained a grant from the crown for lands between the Monongahela & Kanawha in 1768. The first settlement in Fayette was made in the interest of this company. Washington's two brothers were among the original grantees. To reach their lands, they employed Mendenhall, the Delaware Indian, to mark the trail the Indians used to go from their town on the Will's creek to the Ohio. This was in 1749-50. The route he marked was precisely what we know as the Braddock route. It is referred to in the colonial records as Mendenhall's road, Washington's road and Braddock's road. It enters the county near the Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny, known as Casselman's river, near Grantsville, passes through the "Shades of Death" to a point a little above the present bridge over Youghiogheny at Somerset. This crossing is known as Somerset's crossing.

WASHINGTON IN SOMERSET COUNTY. Washington passed over this road going and coming nine times. He passed over the Forbes road (Stuyvesant) going and coming five times. He was here eleven times. As every spot he trod in the discharge of duty, becomes for all time sacred soil to every son of liberty, let me recount his steps:

1. 1753.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1754.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1755.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1756.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1757.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1758.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1759.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1760.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1761.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1762.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1763.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1764.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1765.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1766.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1767.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1768.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1769.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1770.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

On this campaign he employed 60 men to construct a road from Will's creek to the Great Crossing above the Turkeyfoot. He left Will's creek 23rd April; reached Casselman river (Little Crossing) 9th May; proceeded to Great Crossing of the Youghiogheny (Somerset) before he was proceeding farther, he left his troops at the Great Crossing, and with a lieutenant and three soldiers and an Indian guide, took a canoe and rowed down the Youghiogheny until he struck the rapids and falls. Finding it impracticable to transport his troops by water, he returned and built a bridge over the Youghiogheny. After his defeat at the Great Meadows he returned to Will's creek by the same route.

1771.—Campaign, resulting in his defeat and surrender at Great Meadows, in Fayette county.

Death of William T. Trent.

William T. Trent, a well-known citizen of Somerset township, died at his home near Little, at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, July 4th. About a week before the deceased had fallen from the hay mow to the threshing platform in his farm near Little, and he had been in bed for some time. Although the injury was very painful, it was not looked upon as being serious until last Wednesday when Dr. W. B. Lowman, of Johnstown, was called in for consultation.

It was agreed that the patient was suffering from gangrene and that the only hope of saving his life lay in amputating his arm, and Dr. Lowman directed that he be removed to the Memorial Hospital at Johnstown as soon as possible. Death intervened before the Dr.'s advice could be carried out. Mr. Trent was a member of the Progressive Farmers' Association, and was the father of three sons, George, who lives at Little Albert, of Johnstown, and Darsie, of Waterloo, Ia., and by two daughters, one of whom resides in Kansas, and the other at home.

Thought and Action. Until there be correct thought there can be no right action. Therefore, think right and buy the Cinderella Range, and right action is assured. Sold by JAMES H. HOLDERBAUM, Somerset, Pa.

Wanted! 1,000 bushels of Rye. Will pay the highest cash price. S. P. SWITZER.

Items of Interest. A lightning stroke played queer freaks in two hours at Jacksonville, Fla., taking the lives of a lady's arm and lighting an oil stove.

Violins, Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos and other stringed instruments at Snyder's drug store.

The banquet given by Emperor William by Admiral Kirkland and the officers of the cruiser New York on the vessel Thursday night was a great event.

Farmers! My English Shire Stallion will be kept at first during the entire season, at \$7.00 to insure a foal. G. W. HEFFLEY.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives. He told them that they must not open before eight o'clock in the morning and that they must close at nine o'clock at night, and he will appear in court to see that they do so.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Indiana County No Longer Dry. After many years Indiana county is once more wet—in other words liquor has been granted to three hotels in Indiana town. Ten years ago, when Judge White went on the bench, he shut down on all licenses, and up to yesterday he steadfastly refused to give anybody permission to sell liquor. To the lucky hotel men who succeeded in getting liquor, Judge White gave eight weeks of the most profitable business of their lives